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WHOLE NUMBER 18,289.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: SHOWERS.

PRICE TWO CENTS

VAST NOISEFEST FOR HOME-COMER

Pandemonium Will Reign When Colonel Roosevelt Returns.

TWENTY-ONE GUNS WILL SALUTE HIM

Great Naval Parade Up Hudson River and Review on Land Will Be Features of Program Now Completed. Taft Has Written His "Welcome."

Within 500 Miles

New York, June 16.—Theodore Roosevelt at midnight was within 500 miles by dead reckoning of the welcome New York will give him next Saturday morning on his return to America after an eventful absence of fifteen months.

His ship, the *Albatross*, is expected to arrive at New York harbor at 5 A. M. Saturday.

The program for Colonel Roosevelt to leave the steamer at Quarantine at 9 o'clock that morning, so that it is presumed the vessel will be held back when she nears port, so as not to arrive before schedule.

New York, June 16.—Twenty-one guns, the national salute, will greet former President Roosevelt as he first enters the outer harbor of New York on his return to this country. The battleship South Carolina, to be stationed in the Ambrose channel, will fire the salute, and her distinguished passenger are close at hand at last.

In completion of the naval demonstration that will follow, Chairman R. A. C. Smith, of the harbor display committee, announced to-night the list of vessels and the line of formation. Final instructions were also given to all captains. Eighty warships, harbor patrol boats and other steamers will take official part in the parade up the Hudson River and back to the Battery in addition to the 150 merchant steamers will carry sight-seers down the bay to witness the transfer of Colonel Roosevelt and his party from the ocean liner to the *Albatross*, the revenue cutter that will bear the welcoming party, and Colonel Roosevelt in the parade.

As the former President boards the *Albatross*, a second salute will be announced that he is once more under the American flag. For two minutes following, the combined batteries will join in a deafening blast of whistles.

His Formal Welcome.

Escorted by revenue cutters, police patrol boats, the South Carolina, five torpedo boat destroyers and the government dispatch boat Dolphin, the *Albatross* will lead the river parade. When Colonel Roosevelt is landed at the Battery the formal welcome by Mayor Gaynor will proceed. His speech and that by Colonel Roosevelt will be the only addresses, and the land parade will start immediately.

New York began final preparations for the reception in earnest to-day. Despite rain and clouds, the decorating of the city for the event went steadily ahead. In other ways the near approach of the homecoming reception was impressed upon the city. One of the heaviest in the influx of visitors, which has already begun.

Hotel registers gave the best proof of this. Even far away Alaska loomed up large when word was received from Governor Clark, of that Territory, that former Governor W. B. Hoggatt will arrive here in time to represent him in the ceremonies. To-morrow, however, is expected to bring the real out-of-town throng.

The welcome.

President Taft has written the following greeting to former President Roosevelt, which will be published Saturday in the Outlook, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a contributing editor:

"The return of Mr. Roosevelt from Africa and Europe, called by his friends will arouse, as great a demonstration of welcome from his countrymen as any American ever received. After the heavy cares of the presidential office for nearly eight strenuous years, he sought rest by contrast in the depths of the African forests and in great physical exertion in the hunting of large game and the procuring of valuable specimens of the fauna of the Dark Continent.

"No one who knows Mr. Roosevelt, and no one who understands the character of the African climate and the kind of hunting in which he was engaged, can minimize the dangers from disease and actual combat with wild beasts to which he was exposed. It goes without saying that wherever there was danger he welcomed it with excitement and delighted to observe and record its effect upon his own emotions. His trip to Africa was planned with the thoroughness of a military campaign, and his plans were executed with the vim and energy that might be expected.

Didn't Want Ovals.

"In view of what happened when he reached civilization, however, those of us who had the privilege of talking with him before he went can afford to have some fun at his expense in his frequently avowed determination to avoid all public functions and entertainments. He expected to call on the persons in authority in each place which he visited, to have half an hour's conversation with the ruler if he would receive him, and then to go on his way like a private citizen, seeing the things of interest and hurrying home.

"Instead of that, his path from the time he landed in Europe until he sailed has been a royal progress, and the courtesy and attention and profound respect

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEITHER CITY WINS

New Orleans and El Paso Still Fighting for Exposition.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Unwilling to favor either rival Panama exposition city, San Francisco or New Orleans, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day decided to report favorably on two resolutions authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the exposition to be held when each city has raised \$750,000 for the purpose of holding it. The Senate committee has taken no action on similar measures, and neither house is expected to act on them during the present session.

The New Orleans contingent appeared jubilant over the committee's action, claiming that it was in their favor and a blow at San Francisco. The San Francisco adherents admitted that the action was not what they wanted, but declared that they could raise any amount necessary to secure government endorsement of this fair.

The committee adopted the resolutions of both Representative Kahn, of California, and Representative Estep, of Louisiana. These were nearly identical and authorized the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the international exposition in 1915, the Estep resolution being for New Orleans and the Kahn for San Francisco.

The original sum fixed as an actual bona fide subscription requirement in San Francisco and New Orleans was \$5,000,000, and the committee to-day raised that to \$7,500,000 in each case.

Prior to the executive meeting of the committee a representative of San Francisco argued that his city had raised more than \$5,000,000 by public subscription, and wanted to raise the limit in the Kahn resolution to \$7,500,000. A member of the committee hurried outside and talked with Representative Estep, of Louisiana.

"Will New Orleans meet that amount?" he asked Estep.

"Yes," replied Estep. "We have already raised \$5,000,000 and can easily obtain the rest."

Back went word to the committee, and following an animated discussion the figures in the pending resolutions went up to \$7,500,000.

The preliminary battle in the committee was on a motion to postpone action on the Kahn resolution until next December. This motion was lost by a close vote. Butler Ames, of Massachusetts, a Republican, voted with the Democrats. Mr. Ames is a descendant of General Benjamin F. Butler, whose command of Federal forces in New Orleans in the sixties furnished an exciting narrative in national history.

Adoption of the Kahn resolution was then voted, but was lost, and the two resolutions were then coupled and passed by the committee.

Now the general question of the exposition will have to be threshed out, not only in the House, but in the House Committee on Territories and Exposition, which has full jurisdiction over the exhibitions except as to the foreign participation.

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ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Reedville Man in Baltimore in Critical Condition.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Baltimore, Md., June 16.—Suffering from a long back across his throat, John H. Smith, twenty-five years of age, was brought to Baltimore to-night on a train from his home in Reedville, Va., where, according to reports, he attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night. The man's condition is critical, and before he is released a sworn statement was taken by a physician at the Maryland hospital. At first, there was considerable mystery about the man, who was later identified as a state-berland county. At first, there was considerable mystery about the man, who was later identified as a state-berland county. At first, there was considerable mystery about the man, who was later identified as a state-berland county.

SURPRISED AT ACTION

McLaurin Says Grocers Are Not in Il-Legal Combination.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 16.—J. H. McLaurin, president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, to-day expressed great surprise that Federal prosecutors would attempt to raise the association by the Federal authorities. Mr. McLaurin believes the sole purpose of the action of complainants is to force the association to pay a fine for individual litigation now pending in the courts at Birmingham and elsewhere.

The allegations of the present complaint of the States, he said, are "wholly incorrect and can be proven so." The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, he said, is a bona fide association of grocers, fruit growers' associations, cotton growers' associations, and like associations which exist in every business and occupation in the country, and unless they are held to be illegal and in violation of the laws of the States, he does not think that the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held to be so.

Steps have been taken by the defense to be represented by attorneys when the trial comes up.

"BIG BILL" CONVICTED

Declared Guilty of Aiding and Abetting Bank Embezzler.

Boston, Mass., June 16.—A further stage in the government prosecution of those responsible for the wrecking of the National City Bank of Cambridge, came this afternoon when William J. Keller, called by his friends "Big Bill," was declared guilty by a jury in the United States Circuit Court of aiding and abetting George W. Coleman, the \$100,000 bank embezzler, in the theft of \$300,000 from the bank. Sentences were postponed, but meanwhile Keller is held in \$50,000 bail. The case has been on trial for a month.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Hays said that it was necessary to decide whether Keller knew that Coleman was getting from him the money with which they played faro together.

After the verdict had been rendered, Keller was taken to the jail. He was a witness in the trial was arrested on a perjury charge. It is alleged that he gave a false testimony regarding a check of \$25,000 which he cashed at his hands after it had been sent by telegram to George W. Coleman in Kansas City.

SENATE PASSES STATEHOOD BILL

Now in Shape for Final Action at This Session.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE MEASURE

Unless Change Is Made Arizona and New Mexico May Have to Wait Two and a Half Years Before Being Received. Vote on Railroad Bill To-Day.

Washington, June 16.—After remaining on the Senate calendar for almost three months in a state of uncertainty as to its fate, the bill providing for the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to separate statehood was taken up by the Senate to-day and passed after a debate consuming little more than two hours.

The measure was called up by Senator Beveridge, chairman of the Committee on Territories, and was passed after speeches by Senators Beveridge, Frazier, Nelson, Hughes and Smoot. All the speeches were favorable to the creation of the two States, but the Democrats favored the House bill.

When the vote was reached there was a division on the Senate substitute for the House bill, but with that amendment accepted, the Senate voted solidly for the passage of the bill.

The Senate substitute was adopted as an amendment to the House measure by a strictly party vote, the yeas standing 42 to 19.

As passed, the bill would provide for admission as States of the two Territories, but not until after a two-year period had been adopted by each of them, approved by the President and ratified by Congress.

Expect Quick Action.

Much apprehension has been felt that the bill would tie up in conference with the House, but during to-day's discussion, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, declared he would do all that he could to bring about an agreement with the House during the present session.

"I'll do all that I can to bring it about," said he, "and I think we can do it in two or three days."

Senators Carter and Borah concurred in this view. "There are two reasons why we should reach an agreement," said Mr. Borah, "and that is, we want to get home until we get it, and the other is that it is getting too hot to stay here long."

Saying that he would prefer the Senate bill to no statehood legislation, Senator Nelson declared that it would be some time before Congress adjourned if the conference committee did not report an agreement.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, said that he had no doubt now of the enactment of the statehood bill into law at this session of Congress. He has confidence that the House will adopt the conference report when made.

Under the bill, as amended by the Senate, it might take two and a half years before the statehood would become operative, and the House conferees want to shorten the time to the spring of 1911.

Speaking for the Democratic minority of the Committee on Territories, Senator Frazier contended that under all the requirements both Arizona and New Mexico were prepared for statehood. He said that there was estimated to be 12,000,000 tons of coal in New Mexico. "We admit infant States, not full-grown States, and expect them to grow," he said. Measured by the standard of Arkansas, of growth and of wealth, both Territories were entitled to admission, he said, adding that it would be unjust further to withhold that boon.

"Are we to refuse to admit Arizona and New Mexico because their admission would mean four Democratic Senators?" he asked, and then declared that he refused to accept such a report, but if it were true he would call attention to the pledge of the Republican platform.

Mr. Frazier advocated the House bill in preference to the Senate measure. He found fault with the latter especially because he said it undertook to fix the qualifications of voters in Arizona. He contended also that the requirement that the Constitutions of the two States shall be submitted to the President was contrary to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to admit States.

Signs of Peace.

Washington, June 16.—Out of the three-sided battle line in the House of Representatives which has been gradually merging for several days towards a mutual ground of conflict over the question of the reform of the rules, there grew gradually to-day the appearance of something like an amiable scene.

After a session of the Rules Committee, which lasted throughout most of the day, and two sessions of the Insurgent Republicans of the House, it looked to-night as though to-morrow might evolve a plan upon which practically all parties and factions of parties can unite in adopting a "reform" rule.

The Rules Committee argued, wrote and drafted for hours over the Clark-Shelley resolution, which seeks to provide a way for a member to bring into the House a measure being "smothered" in committee. Chairman Dazell and the other Regular Resolutionists, who are in the committee joined with the Democratic members in attempting to formulate a rule which would work out the end desired and be acceptable to the House.

The fact that the Regular wing of the party exhibited a willingness to join in a "reform" movement was generally commended upon to-day as indicating that it was practically concurred.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BAPTISTS CLASH WITH CATHOLICS

One Claims "Intolerance," the Other "Insult and Outrage."

VATICAN TAKES HAND IN TROUBLE

James F. Stuart, of St. Louis, and Fellow Missionaries Have Narrow Escape With Lives in Brutal Attack by Mob in Earthquake Region—Escorted Out by Soldiers.

Rome, June 16 (By telegraph to Clifton, Ireland, thence by wireless).—After the various incidents between the Vatican and the American Methodists, emphasized before the public because connected with such men as ex-Vice-President Fairbanks and ex-President Roosevelt, there is now an incident between the Roman Catholic Church and the American Baptist missions established in Avellino Province, which was so tried by the latest earthquake.

On both sides, as with the Methodists, there are accusations of intolerance. On the one hand, Mr. Giuseppe Padula, Bishop of Avellino, and the whole of his clergy, following instructions received from the Vatican, declare that the mere presence of the Baptist missionaries in a region generally Catholic is an insult and an intolerable outrage, while on the other hand, James F. Stuart, of St. Louis, Mo., who was sent to Italy by the Board of American Missions, and all his assistants in the Avellino district, maintain that it is a violation of the most elementary liberty and is an exhibition of medieval intolerance to prevent them from ministering their religion wherever they have adherents.

On both sides the Italian authorities are accused of showing insufficient energy in stamping out intolerance.

Mr. Stuart, who now speaks Italian fluently, already has some proof of how Christianity is interpreted by the people. He said that he was immediately after the earthquake his escape from the hands of a mob was so narrow that a report was circulated that he might be lynched at any moment.

Brutal Attack Made.

Mr. Stuart has just reported to Premier Luzzatti that on the night of the earthquake he and some companions engaged in the mission work were attacked in a most brutal manner, the people apparently having been incited by the earthquake. A crowd, numbering thousands of persons, attacked the Americans and declared that they meant to hang them. Mr. Stuart says the police wanted himself and the other missionaries, but this they refused to do, owing to the interpretation that would be placed upon their departure. However, they left later, guarded by 200 soldiers.

There is no doubt that the situation was very serious. It appeared so critical that Ambassador Lelshman, who allows no American interest or citizen to go unprotected, wrote immediately to the Italian Foreign Office. "As I am informed that there is a Baptist mission in Avellino, and that one of the towns reported to have suffered considerably from the earthquake shock last night, I would be pleased to have you send any news which may have reached you. As far as I am concerned, I am not concerned, and I can only hope that the reports that have reached me may prove to have been false, although it appears that the shocks in the Avellino district were quite severe, and that a number of persons were injured."

It is not to be wondered at that the population is so terribly excited, as the Messina disaster is still fresh in the minds of every one, and enough to strike terror into all hearts. I will greatly appreciate any information you are able to send upon this subject."

MEDIATORS WANTED

Knapp and Nelli Asked to Settle Labor Controversies.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Two applications for mediation under the Erdman act were received to-day by Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and by Mr. Nelli, Commissioner of Labor. The first came from the general manager of the telegraphers employed on the Gulf and Ship Railroad, operating in the South between Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans, La. In this case the telegraphers' union and the railroad men are in dispute over wages and hours and conditions of labor.

The other application came from the telegraphers employed on the Gulf and Ship Railroad, operating in the South between Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans, La. In this case the telegraphers' union and the railroad men are in dispute over wages and hours and conditions of labor.

The mediators telegraphed all parties in interest in the two cases that they would undertake an adjustment of the controversies. The mediators await only a formal acceptance of their offer from both sides of the controversy, and they are confident that satisfactory arrangements for mediation will be made.

VIRGINIA CONDEMNED

Vermont G. A. R. Takes Action on Lee Statue Controversy.

Montpelier, Va., June 16.—Resolutions concerning the location of the State of Virginia in placing the statue of General Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall, Washington, were adopted to-day by the Vermont Department. Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in its forty-third annual convention. The resolutions declare that Virginia had aggravated the insult to the Union soldiers by draping the statue in a Confederate uniform and said that had a statue of Lee been placed in the Civil War been used the action would have been an insult.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GRAFTING CHARGE STOUTLY DENIED

Officers of United Wireless Telegraph Issue Statement.

MAYER CHARGES ARE DENOUNCED

Alleged Swindle of \$20,000,000 Will Be Taken Up by Federal Grand Jury, and Sensational Developments Are Predicted—Arrested Officers Are Out on Bond.

New York, June 16.—While the Federal grand jury this afternoon was taking up an investigation into the alleged \$20,000,000 swindle, charged in connection with the arrest of United Wireless Telegraph Company officials yesterday, William F. Tompkins, president of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, issued a statement in which he declared that the company had no knowledge of the alleged swindle, and that the stock thus sold came from the holdings of Wilson and his associates.

Abraham White, former president of the American DeForest Wireless Company, absorbed by the United Wireless Telegraph Company, issued a statement this afternoon with the United States district attorney's office and Inspector Mayer, of the Post-Office Department, who are conducting the investigation.

Mr. White admitted that the troubles of the United were under discussion, and predicted interesting developments. He thought it possible he might be called before the grand jury. At the offices of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, a statement was given out to-night that the company issued yesterday by Inspector Mayer, in part as follows:

"The conditions which existed in the American DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, before its acquisition by the United Company, were not brought about by the present management of the United Company.

"No literature issued under the present management of the United Company ever mentioned the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the company, or the interest in other wireless telegraph companies, or that it had large holdings in the Marconi Company.

At intervals, the market value of the stock was advanced, but it was thoroughly justified in the view of the officers of the company. It is not true, as accredited to Mr. Mayer, that while the inside officers of the company were privileged to sell their stock, all the outside purchasers were required to accept of stock advanced by the officers, reaching at one time the amount of \$187,120. The officers receiving it, in order to recoup themselves for their advances, were thus privileged to sell stock for which they had advanced the money.

The further statement that operating expenses have been much greater than receipts is also untrue.

"We agree with Mr. Mayer that the real assets of the company consist of land, stations, plants, manufacturing plant, and real estate, but observe that either through ignorance or the facts or with the intention to mislead, he omitted a very important asset, namely, the number of ships equipped. We deny that any one officer or all the officers of the company have cleaned up \$5,000,000 and possibly \$10,000,000."

Stock for Soldiers.

"The stock issued to officers of the United for their salaries was based upon the selling price of the stock at the time it was issued to them, and the stock was also used for cash advanced by the officers, reaching at one time the amount of \$187,120. The officers receiving it, in order to recoup themselves for their advances, were thus privileged to sell stock for which they had advanced the money."

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RACING WITH DEATH

Son of President of Guatemala Wants to Die at Home.

New Orleans, La., June 16.—Diego Cabrera, son of President of Guatemala, arrived here late this afternoon on a special train from New York, accompanied by a physician and several nurses. The young man's condition is very serious, and orders have been given to the consular representatives of Guatemala in the United States to expedite the journey home so that he may reach his native land alive.

Young Cabrera is suffering with tuberculosis. His mother who was with him in Europe, fell a victim there to a cold, and her body was recently taken back to Guatemala by the same route over which her son is now making a race with death.

HUNDREDS KILLED

Survivors of Flood May Die of Starvation and Exposure.

Budapest, June 16.—Nearly 300 persons were killed and several villages annihilated by a cloudburst to-day in Krassos-Zoreny, a county of Hungary, bordering on Transylvania, Rumania and Servia. The capital of the county, which is mainly peopled by Rumanians, is Luros.

It is expected that the death toll will be greatly increased when communications, which have been almost completely cut off, are restored. Bridge telephone and telegraph wires in the district have been destroyed, and it is feared that many of the survivors of the flood will die of starvation and exposure before it is possible to send assistance.

Will Receive Dispatch.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Boston, Mass., June 16.—Among the students who will receive the Bachelor of Arts degree June 22 in the academic department at Yale University are Geo. Leslie Harrison, of Monroe, Maine, and Arthur Rodwin King, of Norfolk,

ANOTHER "CONFESSION"

Defense Has Evidence of Blackmail Plot Against Lorimer.

Chicago, Ill., June 16.—Fifteen objections by the defense against the admission of the testimony of State Representative Meyer, Link and Beckmeyer in the trial of Lee O'Neill Browne for bribery were overruled by Judge McSweeney to-day after five hours' argument. This permitted the first corroborative evidence in support of the story of Representative Link and Beckmeyer that he was paid \$1,000 by Browne for voting for William Lorimer for United States Senator.

Meyer was the first witness for the prosecution. His testimony was in effect that Browne had called on him on the day of the election of Lorimer and asked for his vote, saying that there were lots of jobs and plenty of the "ready" for those who voted for Lorimer.

Representative H. J. C. Beckmeyer, of Chicago, corroborated Meyer. In every material point, Beckmeyer said that he had been called to St. Louis, as White had been, and there was handed a "package" by Browne, who remarked: "There is your Lorimer money." Beckmeyer said he opened the "package" and found \$1,000 in \$50 bills.

The alleged payment of the \$1,000 to Beckmeyer was made, he said, on June 21, 1909, at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, the same day on which White declared that the general fund money was distributed by Beckmeyer, so that on that day he saw Representative Robert E. Wilson, Joseph S. Clark and Charles Luke in St. Louis.

The defense to-day promised to introduce a "confession" on its side of the story. Attorney General E. A. Tamm, of counsel for Browne, declared he had found a witness who had confessed to entering into a plot with Lorimer to obtain money from Brown and Lorimer.

It was declared that the confession was made by a witness who would prove that a "blackmail plot" existed.

REVOLUTION SPREADS

Spirit of Unrest in Nicaragua Becomes Widely Manifest.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The revolution in Nicaragua is spreading throughout the country. Word reached the State Department to-day that the revolution is manifesting itself in parts of the republic other than those controlled by Estrada. According to to-day's advices from Managua, the report is current there that the revolution is spreading, and that the numbers in the vicinity of Granada.

Considerable manifestations of a revolutionary spirit also are evident in Western Nicaragua. The newspapers are held under a strict censorship by the government, but are generally hostile in tone to the United States.

Nothing has been heard of the status of young Pittman, the American who laid the mines at Bluefields Bluff, and was captured by the Madriz forces, so far as the State Department has direct inquiry to Consul Moffat to develop the facts.

Provisional President Madriz's protest against the interference of the United States naval officers in the revolution has been received here, coming direct by cable from Managua. The President has referred the communication to the Department of State, which will make answer in the course of a day or two.

SLANDER SUIT BEGINS

Woman's "Confession" Violated and She Wants Damages.

Chicago, Ill., June 16.—A slander suit involving the names of Methodist clergymen was to-day the complainant, being Mrs. Mary Lavender, who claims \$50,000 damages. The case was brought by Mrs. Lavender, who is a widow, against Rev. John R. Crawford, pastor of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, for alleged slanderous statements made by him to a Protestant pastor should hold invalidate any confession of a Methodist minister.

Mrs. Lavender, whose hair is gray, and who, like her husband, who is a devoted church member, is said by Rev. Mr. Crawford to have made a confession of him with reference to her husband's death. Mrs. Lavender claims that she was told by Rev. Mr. Crawford that he had heard with reference to Mr. Leek to Bishop McDowell. Later the story became public, and thereafter Mr. Crawford was charged with conduct unbecomingly to newspaper reporters. Mrs. Lavender alleges that he distorted the facts.

The court was occupied to-day in selecting the jury. Venue was set at Cook County. The jury was selected by District Superintendent Holt or Rev. W. E. Tilroe.

LABORS UNREWARDED

Divers Explore Lake Como, but Without Result.

Como, Italy, June 16.—Although divers worked all day in the water of Lake Como, they failed to find the body of the woman whose husband was murdered or serve as a clue to the fate of the woman's missing husband, Poster Charlton.

Many divers have come here from outlying districts and from adjoining towns to watch the divers at work, and several have been disappointed to find nothing more gruesome was brought up from the bottom of the lake than a mass of mud and a single article of apparel, which were supposed to have no connection with the case.

Nothing was discovered to-day in any way would justify the supposition that Charlton's body is in the lake, and the search has tended to strengthen the belief entertained all along by the police that Charlton has made his way out of the country, and may be now on board some outward-bound steamer.

Temporarily, the examination of Isola Pollo, the Russian suspect, has been postponed until the day after to-morrow, when a thorough investigation of the scene of the murder and of the relations of social relations of Charlton and his wife.

Girl's Headless Body Found.

Des Moines, Ia., June 16.—In a barn in North Des Moines, the decapitated body of a girl was found to-day hidden in a box. The girl is badly decayed, and there are no identification marks. The barn has not been used for a year. The police advance the theory that the body was left there by medical students, but are investigating as to whether any young woman in Iowa has disappeared lately.

Expelled From Kiev.

Kiev, June 16.—Eighty-nine persons were expelled from Kiev to-day. Twenty-six of these had been permitted to settle their affairs, while the others were given passports to a specified destination.

Two Earth Shocks.

Mellila, Morocco, June 16.—Two earth shocks were felt here to-day. The first was a daybreak, lasting twenty and thirty seconds, respectively. No damage was done.

PREPARE TO SHIFT FISTIC CARNIVAL

Promoters May Take Jeffries-Johnson Fight to Nevada.

RENO PROBABLY SCENE OF BATTLE

First Legal Gun Will Be Fired To-Day When Attorney-General Asks for Permanent Injunction—Rickard Will Sue Governor Gillett for Damages.

Fight Will Be Held.

San Francisco, June 16.—The fight between Jeffries and Johnson will not be held in Reno, then I will pull it off in Reno, but the fight will be held on the date set, and I shall keep my promise."

This statement was made by Tex Rickard to the Associated Press to-night.

Rickard continued as follows: "Once for all, I want to remove all doubt. Jeffries and Johnson will not meet in the ring on July 4. There need be no cancellation of special trains or tickets. Those who intended coming to San Francisco can come as planned and feel assured that they will see the fight."

The statement of Rickard was made soon after Southern Pacific officials advised the promoter that six special fight trains had been canceled during the day. Rickard was greatly agitated by this information, and also in view of the fact that many orders for special fight tickets, which he had sold, were being returned.

Rickard admitted he did not have the slightest hope of pulling off the fight in San Francisco, and that every day of indecision as to where it would take place merely increased his financial loss.

Off the court grants an injunction here, I leave for Reno Sunday morning, and will immediately commence the erection of an arena there," he said. "My attorneys have advised me not to back the Governor and the Attorney-General. I have a bitter pill for me and a heavy loss, but I will take my medicine and keep my work to pull off this fight if it is the last thing I do."

For once Rickard was "right." He did not want to announce so officially, the promoter virtually admitted that the fight would take place at Reno.

San Francisco, Cal., June 16.—To all intents and purposes the Jeffries and Johnson championship fight to-night is a pugilistic outcast, so far as California is concerned. It is perfectly good except that it has no second hostilities.

The fighters are ready and are training faithfully; there is no doubt about the purse, as nearly half the money has been deposited in a bank. It is impossible for anyone to know where it is going to be fought.

That it will not be held in San Francisco or elsewhere in California, is generally admitted, a conclusion in which sporting circles grudgingly acquiesce.

While no legal steps have been taken as yet against any of those concerned, Promoter Blot, of the Langford and Kaufman fight, slated for Saturday next, is not so sure. He is a twenty-year-old man, cannot see how his fight can be prevented, and says he will hold it as scheduled, but his voice lacked conviction when he said it.

Tex Rickard does not intend to contest the action of the Attorney-General. He has no objection to the fight, but he would ask for a permanent injunction to prevent the fight. He said to-day he would immediately transfer the match to some other State, if the court ruled against him.

Governor Gillett, whose letter yesterday to the Attorney-General created the greatest stir sported since John L. Sullivan, arrived from Sacramento to-day. He was positive in declaring that the fight should be stopped, and would be stopped, he declared. He seemed indifferent to the opposition aroused, and said so.

The only real action of the day in the fight situation was a disconcerting one for fight fans. Work was stopped on the construction of the arena. The men were not actually laid off until to-day.

Tex Rickard's office has been flooded all day with proposals to stage his big show. Reno, Tacoma, Juarez, Mexico, and several other places have been suggested, and offers of all kinds came during the day. It seems very probable that the "battle of the century" will take place in Nevada. The State laws there are emphatic in permitting the fight.